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discovery was not a surprise, as this region is between the former known localities. However, several days ago, Mr. Bicknell placed his collections of *Polygonum* for the past season at my disposal, and to my great surprise I find that he has secured *P. cristatum* from two stations in the Moshaloo Woods, near Riverdale, New York.

POLYGONUM CUSPIDATUM Sieb. & Zucc. Pl. Japon. Fam. Nat. **2**: 84 (1846).

This Japanese species is gradually establishing itself in our Eastern States. It has become naturalized about Philadelphia, Pa., and Schenectady, N. Y., and during the present season Mr. T. H. Kearney, Jr., has found it established at Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.

Three species, *Polygonum polycenemoides*, *P. setosum* and *P. equisetiforme*, natives of Eastern Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa, have been found established by Mr. Bicknell, in the ruins of the Yonkers Carpet Mill. The fruit has been introduced from the above cited region in wool which was used at the mill. These species are the kind that take a firm hold in such situations as they are now growing in at Yonkers, whence they may spread and eventually become naturalized.

Some new Florida Plants.

BY T. H. KEARNEY, JR.

SCUTELLARIA INTEGRIFOLIA MULTIGLANDULOSA n. var.

Differs from typical *S. integrifolia L.* in the shorter stems with longer, more spreading and more glandular pubescence, in the obovate or oblanceolate upper leaves, which are less diminished and bract-like above, so that the inflorescence has a less racemose character, in the longer and more glandular pedicels, in the more glandular calyx and in the larger lower lip of the shorter, more ringent corolla.

Collected by Dr. Boykin in "the low country of Georgia;" by Chapman in Florida; by Rugel in 1843 near St. Mark's, in the same State, and by Mr. George V. Nash in 1894 near Eustis.

TRICHOSTEMA SUFFRUTESCENS n. sp. Root stout, ligneous; stem woody at base, erect 2.5–5 dm. high, branching from near the base, very leafy, canescent, densely glandular-puberulent towards the summit; leaves opposite with smaller ones fascicled in the axils, short-petioled, blade 1 cm. long and about one-half as wide, the uppermost much reduced and bract-like, oblong-ovate or obovate, wedge-shaped at base, rounded and sometimes slightly emarginate at apex, thickish, obscurely punctate, margin ciliate, both surfaces minutely glandular-puberulent; veins, except the midrib, obscure; flowers on slender, recurved, glandular pedicels in panicled, one-sided racemes; calyx strongly oblique, slightly puberulent and covered with shining glandular grains, bright green, veins conspicuously reticulated, upper three teeth about twice longer than the two lower ones, all acute; corolla strongly bilabiate, bright blue; filaments 20–25 mm. long, closely coiled; nutlets gray-brown, obovoid, about 1.5 mm. in longest diameter, rugose-reticulated, reticulations small and shallow.

Nearest to *T. dichotomum* L., from which our plant differs in the woody base of its stem, in the shorter-petioled and smaller leaves, in the finer and more glandular pubescence of stem and calyx, in the much longer filaments (10–15 mm. long in *T. dichotomum*) and in the smaller and darker nutlets, which are less deeply reticulated, with smaller and rounder areolæ. Resembles in habit *T. Arizonicum* A. Gray, but the irregular corolla places it in Section *Streptopodium* Benth.

Collected at Eustis, in 1894, by Mr. George V. Nash (Number 625).

PLUCHEA FŒTIDA IMBRICATA n. var. Perennial from a stout, somewhat woody rootstock; stem herbaceous, erect, 8–24 dm. high, branched towards the summit, angled, striate, cinerous-pubescent, also resinose-granular above; leaves thick, firm, dull green, lower 5–6 cm. long, 2–2.5 cm. wide, upper much reduced, clasping by the short auriculate base, ovate-oblong to triangular-ovate, broadest at base, mucronate at apex, coarsely and unevenly dentate-serrate with rigid callous teeth, uppe surface glandular-puberulent, lower surface more densely so, veins reddish-brown, prominent on the under surface; heads 7–8 mm. high on short, stout, pubescent peduncles, in dense, cymose, rounded clusters which are subtended by two to four small, bract-like leaves and are borne at the summit of short or sometimes greatly elongated branches from the axils of the upper leaves; involucral scales reddish brown, glandular-puberulent, imbricated in 4–6 rows, the outermost short, ovate-oblong, rounded at summit, the innermost much longer, linear-lanceolate, subulate-acuminate; flowers rose-colored, the hermaphrodite few or many in the centre of the head, the corolla resinose-granular towards the throat; anther tips exserted; achenes hispidulous.

Differs from typical *Pluchea fœtida* (L) B. S. P., in the following particulars. The stem is usually taller and stouter. The leaves are thicker and firmer, broader at base, the uppermost triangular-ovate. The axillary branches on which the clusters of heads are borne are usually very short, giving the whole inflorescence a racemose appearance, but are sometimes elongated as in ordinary *P. fœtida*. The clusters are very dense, the peduncles of the heads being short. The heads are somewhat larger and the involucre much more imbricated. The scales are deeper colored and more pubescent, the outer shorter, broader and more rounded.

Collected at St. Mark's, Florida by Rugel in 1843, and by Mr. George V. Nash (No. 1434) near Eustis, Florida, in 1894. Grows at the margins of lakes in grassy, swampy ground. Flowers in July and August. May prove to be a distinct species.

TEUCRIUM NASHII n. sp. Perennial, herbaceous; stem 6–9 dm. high, erect, branching above, four-angled, deeply sulcate, canescent with a fine, appressed pubescence; leaves short-petioled, blade 4–10 cm. long, 1–3 cm. wide, oblong to ovate-lanceolate, acute at both ends, closely and evenly serrate, dark green and minutely appressed-pubescent above, densely white-tomentose beneath, veins prominent on the lower surface; calyx white-tomentose, three upper teeth short triangular-ovate, the middle one slightly longer, acute, the others rounded, two lower teeth considerably longer, triangular-lanceolate, rather abruptly subulate-acuminate to almost mucronate; corolla minutely glandular-puberulent; nutlets brown, reticulated, areolæ shallow.

Resembles *T. Canadense*, from which it differs in the finer pubescence of every part, in the darker green upper surface of the leaf, in the densely white-tomentose under surface, in the broader and more rounded upper teeth and the more abruptly pointed lower teeth of the white-tomentose calyx, and in the rather larger and less deeply reticulated nutlets.

Collected in middle Florida in 1836, by Dr. Chapman; in Duval county, Florida, by Mr. A. H. Curtiss (No. 1975), and near Eustis, Florida, in 1894, by Mr. George V. Nash (Numbers 1496, 1505 and 1516).

PHYSALIS ARENICOLA n. sp. Plant light green; stems 2–4 dm. high, erect from long slender* branching rootstocks, much branched, slender, striate, pubescent with simple hairs, some minute and usually glandular, others longer, two or three jointed and non-glandular, often glabrate with age; leaves in pairs, one usually smaller, petioled; petioles 1–3 cm. long, slender, puberulent; blade 1.5–6 cm. long, 1.5–4 cm. in greatest width, ovate or ovate-oblong, irregularly and not deeply undulate or angulate-dentate, obtuse at apex, truncate or subcordate and unequal at base, appressed-ciliate, upper surface puberulent on the veins, lower surface appressed-pubescent chiefly along the veins, veins rather conspicuously reticulated below; flowers axillary, on slender pubescent pedicels as long as or longer than the petioles; flowering calyx pubescent with both long and jointed and minute, simple, glandular hairs, 7–8 mm. long, teeth triangular, acute, nearly as long as the tube; corolla rotate-campanulate, about 15 mm. in diameter in the throat, minutely ciliate, light yellow with a brown-purple center; anthers yellow; fruiting calyx about 3 cm. high, rather narrowly pyramidal-ovate, teeth many times shorter than the tube, with margins often darker colored, conspicuously reticulate-veined, minutely pubescent on the veins and margins of the teeth; berry light yellow.

Physalis arenicola is most nearly allied to *P. Virginiana* Mill., but presents several well-marked characters which distinguish it from that species. The pubescence is much finer and less glandular. The stems are more slender. The leaves are smaller, more regular in outline, on more slender petioles, less deeply toothed, never acuminate, the upper surface nearly glabrous, the lower minutely pubescent, the pubescence mostly confined to the veins. The flowering calyx is much less hairy. The calyx in fruit is glabrous save on the veins and margins of the teeth. The corolla is quite glabrous, except for the ciliate margin. The whole plant is greener and more delicate in every way than *P. Virginiana.*

Collected in light sandy soil along railroad embankments near Eustis, Florida, in 1894, by Mr. George V. Nash (Numbers 154, 170, 1059, 1170). Flowers from March to July.

ARISTOLOCHIA NASHII n. sp. Root a cluster of long, slender fibres from a short knotty rootstock; stems 10–22 cm. long, single or two or three from the same rootstock, simple or sparingly branched, erect, slender, flexuous, rather sparingly pubescent with short, lax, white hairs, leafy above, upper internodes about equal in length, each departing from the next lower at an angle of about 45 degrees; petiole pubescent, 1–3 mm. long, standing at right angles to the internode above; blade of leaves thin, margin ciliate, upper surface dark green, lower surface somewhat paler, both sparingly appressed-pubescent, especially on the rather prominent veins, in the lowest leaves often short-ovate and cordate, in the upper 2–5.5 cm. long, 5–10 mm. in greatest width, linear to oblong-lanceolate, tapering from below the middle to the obtusish apex, base narrowly sagittate to deeply auriculate with both lobes equal or with one longer; peduncles one to four near the base of the stem, 1–3 cm. long, slender, villous-pubescent, especially towards the summit, bearing two to five minute, pubescent bracts, one-flowered; calyx pubescent, brown-purple, the tube 10–12 mm. long, the limb about 1 cm. in diameter, reticulate-veined; immature capsule villous, especially upon the ribs.

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* One plant out of about forty examined has the rootstock considerably thickened.

Allied to *A. Serpentaria* L., but easily distinguished by the narrow leaves and very short petioles. Collected at Lake Ella, Florida, in 1894, by Mr. George V. Nash (No. 1139).

RHUS BLODGETTII n. sp. Stem leafy, angled, striate, pubescent towards the summit, bark reddish-brown; leaves petioled, trifoliolate; petioles striate, pubescent, 2.5–4 cm. long; leaflets 3–5 cm. long, 2.5–3 cm. wide, ovate or ovate-oblong, short-acuminate, base rounded or acutish, entire, thick, coriaceous, upper surface dark-green, smooth and shining, lower surface paler with tufts of tawny hairs in the axils of the principal veins and at the base of the midrib, elsewhere quite glabrous, terminal leaflet on a petiolule 1–2 cm. long, lateral almost sessile; flowers in small, axillary, thrice compound panicles; calyx persistent, very small, 5-lobed, lobes acute; fruit a yellowish-white, shining drupe, subglobose, tipped with the rather stout base of the style, 2.5 mm. in longest diameter; stone ash-colored, 10–12 striate, minutely roughened.

Apparently an erect shrub, flowers not seen. Closely allied to *Rhus radicans.* It may easily be distinguished by the smaller, short-acuminate but not acute, thick and coriaceous leaflets, the upper surface shining and perfectly smooth, the lower surface pubescent only in the axils of the veins and at the base of the midrib, the margins not ciliate; and by the fruit, about half as large as that of typical *R. radicans.*

Rhus radicans has the upper surface of the leaf almost always pubescent at least on the midrib, the lower surface pubescent all over and the margins ciliate. A peculiar form from Sonora, Mexico, collected by Schott, has the upper surface of the rather coriaceous leaflets entirely glabrous, but differs in other respects from *R. Blodgettii.*

The single specimen which I have seen was collected by Blodgett, at Key West, Florida. It is in the Torrey Herbarium.

Two new Genera of Plants from Bolivia.

By H. H. Rusby.

(Plates 225 and 226.)

*LOPHOPAPPUS.

Nat. Ord. Compositæ, tribe Mutisiaceæ.

Flowers of the head about 8, all alike, perfect; involucre cylindrical to slightly campanulate, the bracts 4–5-serialed, imbricated, appressed, oblong, keeled and aristate, serrate, cartilaginous, the innermost oblanceolate, sub-hyaline, cuspidate, ciliate, faintly papillose without; receptacle small, concave, papillose; corolla 2-lipped, the lips recurved, the lower 3-toothed, the upper 2-parted; anther-base sagittate, the acute lobes adherent, or with very short free tips, the elongated terminal appendages obtuse; style-branches short, thick, slightly spreading, the apex rounded; akene oblong-linear, inequilateral, 4- or imperfectly 5-costate, hispid; setæ of the pappus barbellate, at the summit tufted. A much branched shrub, with alternate, crowded, aristate, entire, coriaceous leaves, and small heads sessile and solitary at the ends of the branchlets.

Endeavor has been made to include this plant in *Proustia*, but it differs too greatly in its habit, its solitary heads, cylindrical, few-serialed involucre with different scales, the obscure anther-tails, short style-branches, and barbellate and penicillate setæ of the pappus.

Lophopappus foliosus.

Branches slender, erect, dark gray-brown, strongly striate, the branchlets tuberculated by the persistent bases of the fallen leaves; leaves 7–12 mm. long, scarcely 1 mm. broad (in the dried, involute state) oblanceolate, sessile, sub-aristate and pungent, strongly 3-ribbed, involute, thick, rigid, finely canescent above,

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* I am indebted to my friend, Dr. Charles Rice, for the selection of this very expressive name.